

Investigation of the Deformations in the
Contact Zone of Solids

S/050/60/000/011/012/026
B021/B056

it is possible to determine the actual contact surfaces, which is of considerable importance for calculating the frictional force, the wear, and the electric conductivity. Fig. 1 shows the scheme of a curve of surface contact on the basis of the profileograms of the longitudinal- and transverse roughness. This curve makes it possible to determine the correlation between the volume of the materials and the air in the contact layer. At the Laboratory for Friction and Friction Materials of the Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Sciences of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR) an optical-mechanical device for experimental measurements of the approach of surfaces when being pressed together was designed (Fig. 2). Fig. 3 shows some dependences of the approach of the load, which were obtained by means of the aforementioned device. Such curves make it possible to judge the influence of the surface roughness of the mechanical properties of the material and other parameters upon the rigidity of contact as well as the actual surface contact. On the basis of these curves, the working technique and the nature of the materials to be used may be selected. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

29112
S/020/61/1AC/005/008/022
B125/B138

11.9000

AUTHOR: Krugel'skiy, I. V.

TITLE: The binomial law of friction

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 5, 1961,
1048 - 1050

TEXT: The author's molecular-mechanical theory (I. V. Krugel'skiy, Tr. IT
konf. po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh, Izd. AN SSSR, 1947) provides a new
basis to the Coulomb binomial law of friction. P. A. Rebinder, S. Ya.
Koylev, and V. I. Likhtman (DAN, 110, no. 6 (1956)) have shown that suitable
lubricants will restrict strain to a thin surface layer. The lubricating
effect can also be produced by solid metallic coatings (I. V. Krugel'skiy,
Treniye i iznos v mashinakh, Sborn. 5, Izd. AN SSSR, 1950) or it may be
the result of the gradient in mechanical properties which follows the
temperature gradient in sliding friction (I. V. Krugel'skiy, Ye. M.
Shvetsova, Treniye i iznos v mashinakh, Sborn. 10, 1955). In tangential
motion the penetrating roughness drives a hemispherical wave of deformed
material before it, causing every point on the surface of the gliding solid
to oscillate in a plane perpendicular to the contact surface. The total
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20112
S/020/61/140/305/008/022
B:26/B'38

The binomial law of friction

frictional force, $T_f = T_v + T_s$, consists of force T_s dissipated in over-
coming the adhesive bonds between surface films and force T_v consumed in
deforming the material in the surface layer, i.e. in wave formation. The
author studies the special case of a deformed material sliding on an
absolutely solid, rough surface. The force consumed in wave formation is
conveniently expressed by the work of deformation $W_v = V_v \sigma_T$ where V_v is
the volume of the deformed material, and σ_T the mean stress involved in
traversing the material back in a tangential direction. Accordingly
 $T_v = V_v \sigma_T / l$ where l is the mean diameter of a unit friction zone. The
coefficient of friction $f = (h^* \sigma_T / 16 \sigma_N) + (\sigma_{T\text{film}} A_{\text{film}} / H)$, where h^*
is the depth of the deformation zone, σ_N the mean compressive strength of
the material, $\sigma_{T\text{film}}$ the shearing resistance of the film, A_{film} the area
of actual film contact, and H the load. The second term is usually
considerably smaller than the first. The coefficient of friction is thus
expressed by a binomial. The first term is conditioned by the volume
deformation of the material, the second by the surface structure of the
solid. ✓/4

29312

S/670/C/140/305/008/001

B125/B138

The binomial law of friction

This formula (1) is more general than the formulae derived earlier since the coefficients of the binomial law have a simple physical meaning, and are related to the geometric properties of the contact ($n = 1 - h_{\text{film}}$), the nature of the stressed state σ_T/σ_N of the material, and the mechanical properties of the adhesive bond $\sigma_{T\text{film}}$. The ratio h/l is conditioned by the geometry of the contact and by the adhesive bonds. The ratio between tangential and normal stress will depend on whether the friction contact is in an elastic or plastic state, or already shows microshear σ_T . The friction coefficient is mainly conditioned by the volume deformation of the material (first term of formula (1)). The larger the $\sigma_{T\text{film}}$ value the larger will be μ and h . This once again emphasizes the dual nature of friction. For practical purposes it is important to be able to express the parameters of the formula by the geometric properties of the rubbing surfaces and by external factors, particularly the load. There are 11 figures and 5 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F. P. Bowden, D. Tabor, "Friction and Lubrication of Solids", Oxford, 1954.

Cart 4/4

W

The binomial law of friction

29112
3/0/0/51/140/005/005/022
B125/B138

PUBLISHED: April 20, 1961, by P. A. Rebiner, Academician

REVISED: April 20, 1961

✓

1961-474

DEM'KIN, Nikolay Borisovich; KRAGEL'SKY, I.V., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof., otv. red.; KUDASHEVA, I.G., red. izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA,
S.G., tekhn. red.

[Actual contact area of hard surfaces] Fakticheskaiia ploshchad'
kasaniia tverdykh poverkhnosteii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR,
1962. 108 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Surfaces (Technology))

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6217

Kragel'skiy, Igor' Viktorovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor

Tremiye i iznos (Friction and Wear). Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. 382 p.
Errata slip inserted. 11,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: D. N. Garkunov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.:
V. I. Kumanin, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: V. V. Bystritskaya;
Tech. Eds.: A. Ya. Tikhonov and T. F. Sokolova; Managing
Ed. for Literature on General Engineering: A. P. Kozlov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific workers and engineers engaged in the development of friction and antifriction materials and for designers and specialists in the operation and repair of machines.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the analysis of various types of friction and wear and with calculations relating to certain processes characterizing them. Methods of testing for friction and wear are

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Friction and Wear

SOV/6217

reviewed, and basic data on friction and antifriction materials discussed. The author acknowledges the assistance and cooperation of: V. A. Kudinov; G. I. Troyanovskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences, who participated in writing Ch. III and Ch. X; N. B. Demkin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, who participated in writing Ch. II; Yu. I. Kosterin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, who participated in writing Ch. VII; and V. A. Kudinov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, who wrote Ch. IX. Each chapter is accompanied by references, mostly Soviet.

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Ch. I. General Characteristics of the Process of Friction and Wear	5
Contact of two solid bodies	5
Interaction of surfaces. Dual nature of friction	7

Card 2/12

KRAGEL'SKIY, I.V.

Two-term friction law. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no. 5:1048-1050 O '61.
(MIRA 15-2)

1. Predstavлено академиком P.A. Rebinerom.
(Friction)
(Deformations(Mechanics))

KRAGEL'SKIY, Igor' Viktorovich; VINOGRADOVA, Irina Ernestovna;
VASIL'YEV, I.V., inzh., retsenzent; YEGORKINA, L.I., inzh.,
red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Friction coefficients; manual] Koeffitsienty treniia; spra-
vochnoe posobie. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.
217 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Friction)

KRAGEL'SKIY, I.V.; DEMKIN, N.B.

Effect of the roughness and properties of a material on the active area of contacts and connections of surfaces. Trudy Sem.po kach.poverkh. no.5:163-169 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(Surfaces (Technology))

KRAGEL'SKIY, I.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BEMAYEV, N.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIDORENKO, G.S., docent.

Formulas for calculating the area of actual contact. Vest. mashinostr. 43 no.10:9-13 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KRAGEL'SKIY, I.V.; NEPOMNYASHCHIY, Ye.F. (Moskva)

Fatigue mechanism of the wear in case of an elastic contact. Izv.AN
SSSR.Mekh. i mashinostr. no.5:190-195 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KRAGEL'SKIY, I.V.; MIKHIN, N.M.

Nature of contact preliminary displacement of solid bodies.
Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:78-81 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinerom.

КИНОГЛАВЫЙ. 1. Уч. годичный отчет о работе в 1964 г.

[Friction of goldite] Третий твердых тел. Москва,
Наука, 1964. 130 p. (МЭС-1851)

1. Академия наук СССР, Институт физики твердого тела.
Макеты.

KRAGEL'SKIY, I.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.;
SHCHEDROV, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk prof., otv. red.;
RESHETOV, D.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.;
CHICHINADZE, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;
KNOROZ, M.M., red.

[Theory of friction and wear] Teoriia treniia i iznosa.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 364 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KRAGEL'SKIY, I.V.; REZNIKOVSKIY, M.M.; BRODSKIY, G.I.; NEPOMNYASHCHIY, Ye.F.

Friction-contact fatigue of high-elasticity materials. Kauch. i rez.
24 no.9:30-34 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyslennosti i
Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinevedeniya.

L 14841-66 EWT(m)/ EWP(w)/ EWP(j)/ T/ EWP(t)/ EWP(l) ID/DJ/RM
ACC NR: AP6005832 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/006/0120/0126

AUTHOR: Rybalov, S. L. (Moscow); Kragel'skiy, I. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Wear of rubber in the process of friction on a metal surface
(in application to packings for machine parts rotating at high speeds)

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 6, 1965, 120-126

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, ~~crosslinked material~~, metal surface,
friction coefficient, thermal effect, ~~material equation~~, packing material,
friction, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the wear of rubber was carried out on a
metal surface at high rates of sliding causing increased contact temper-
atures of the order of 100 to 1250C. The author offers an equation
associating the wear of rubber during friction on a metal surface with
its elasticity, strength, and friction properties and the geometrical
characteristics of the counterpart surface. The article also discusses
the most important constants affecting the wear of rubber under the
above conditions. The experimental results were in good agreement with
the theoretical findings. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 14 formulas.
[Based on author's abstract]

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.4:539.375

68

B

L 14841-66

ACC NR: AP6005832

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 27Feb65 / ORIG REF: 016

Card 2/2

L 15386-66 EWT(m)/EMP(w)/EMP(j)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b) JD/DJ/RM
ACC NR: AP5026984 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/005/1035/1036

AUTHOR: Kragel'skiy, I. V.; Rybalov, S. L.

ORG: Scientific-Research Institute of the Rubber Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the specific wear during the sliding of rubber on
metal

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 5, 1965, 1035-1036

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, wear resistance, temperature dependence

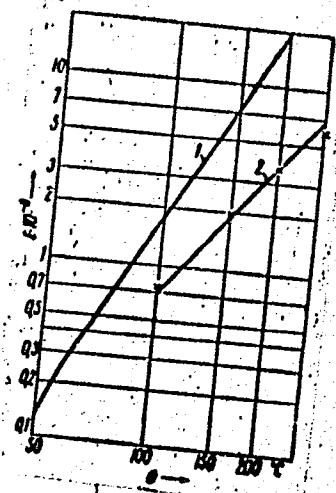
ABSTRACT: The authors carried out experimental determinations of the temperature
dependence of the specific wear during the sliding of rubber on metal with the aim of
checking the theoretical wear equations published earlier (I. V. Kragel'skiy, treniye i
iznos, 1962; I. V. Kragel'skiy, Ye. F. Nepomnyashchiy, Izv. AN SSSR, Mekh. i
mashinostr., no. 5, 1963). The tests were carried out with SKN18 + SKN26 rubber
mixtures and the results are shown in Figure 1.

UDC: 678.01:539.53

CARD: 1/3

L 15386-66

ACC NR: AP5026984



1 - theoretical curve;
2 - experimental data

Figure 1. Specific wear versus temperature.

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L 15386-66

ACC NR: AP5026984

The experimental data differ from the theoretical predictions by only a factor of 3. A small discrepancy is to be expected because the values for the mechanical properties of rubber used for the theoretical predictions depend on the velocity and temperature-time conditions during their determination. The paper was presented by Academician P. A. Rebinder, 20 Feb 65. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 1 figure, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 17Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005

TS
CARD: 3/3

L 39698-66 EWF(j)/EMT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/DJ/GD-2/GS

ACC NR: AT6008944

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0049/0056

AUTHORS: Kragel'skiy, I. V.; Nepomnyashchiy, Ye. F.

16

15

ORG: none

B+1

TITLE: The theory of wear of highly elastic materialsSOURCE: Moscow. Institut mashinovedeniya. Plastmasy v podshipnikakh skol'zheniya; issledovaniya, opyt primeneniya (Plastics in friction bearings; research and experiment in application). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 49-56

15

TOPIC TAGS: material testing, friction, elastic material, wearability, destructive testing, resin

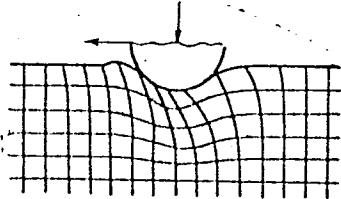
ABSTRACT: The process of wear of highly elastic resin materials is studied in conditions of friction along a hard, rough surface. Three basic types of wear can occur, depending on the properties of the material, the properties of the counterbody, and other friction conditions. Of particular interest is the appearance of zones of tension in the material in the vicinity of the zone of slip (see Fig. 1). The authors conducted model tests on contact fatigue, in which a spherical indentor slips along a resin surface. After a known number of cycles, the indentor was removed and the resin surface inspected. Fatigue curves were then plotted and compared with curves of ordinary fatigue. This comparison shows that the curves are parallel. Based on this result, it was concluded that the applied contact stress σ is proportional to the

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L 39698-66

ACC NR: AT6008944

Fig. 1. Diagram of the interaction of a moving rigid spherical indentor with an elastic half space.



unit force of friction, that is, the force of friction F in contact with the area of actual rubbing A_r

$$\langle \sigma \rangle = k \frac{F}{A_r}$$

where k is a coefficient of proportionality. This equation is used in constructing quantitative relationships for fatigue wearing of highly elastic materials. Wearing intensity is given by

$$J_h = i_h \frac{A_r}{A_a}$$

where i_h is the unit wearing intensity and A_a is the normal contact area. The unit intensity is, in turn, related to deformation, geometry, the number of cycles until failure, and to other material parameters. Photographs of surface wearing and plots of test results are shown. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 6 equations.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 gd

L 39768-52 EWT(m)/EWT(t)/EWT(c)/EWA(c)/EWP(t)/SWP(c)/SWP(t) PI-4
ACCESSION NO. AF-5005482 010/01

5/012/65/011/012/0220/0221

AUTHORS: Izrailevich, P. V. Grib, V. V.

TITLE: Evaluation of friction pairs materials for frictional heat stability in a high vacuum

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 2, 1965, 220-223

TOPIC TAGS: friction, sliding contact, thermal effect, material property/LM-2
ionization manometer, VT-1 vacuum meter, M-12 ionization manometer, VI-12 vacuum meter

ABSTRACT: An experimental apparatus L-7M-2 (see Fig. 1 on the enclosure) for determining the frictional heat stability of friction pairs under loads of up to 5 kg/cm² and speeds to 5 m/sec (10,000 rpm) in a vacuum of 10^{-3} - 10^{-2} mm Hg was developed. One side of the ring-shaped friction couple 10 (see Fig. 1 on the enclosure) is mounted in holder 5,1 and driven by a magnetic clutch 2, 12 through a thin wall 13. The other side of the couple is mounted in 9 which is free to rotate in bearing 6 until a pin engages a force gauge 14 (beam with switch gauge) which measures the friction torque. The load is applied through the plunger 5 by

Card 1/4

19768-65
ACCESSION NR.: AF5005/82

the adjustable spring "O" of a chromel-alumel thermocouple located 1 mm from the rubbing surface is used to measure the friction force. The high vacuum is achieved by a special installation (Fig. 2) consisting of a vacuum pump 1, a valve device 2, a micro-manometer 3, a diffusion ion pump 4 and a system of valves 5-11. Vacuum 10⁻¹⁰ torr can be maintained by ionization manometers 12-2 (b on Fig. 2) with vacuum gauges VIT-1 (15) and above 10⁻⁷ torr by ionization manometers VIT-12 (16). The specific wear (by weighing) and the coefficient of friction can be measured as a function of temperature and load at 0.1 g, 0.5 g, 1 g and 2 g, and 20 mm/min.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyj nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinovedeniya (State Scientific Research Institute of Machine Construction)

SEARCHED: 00

INDEXED: 02

SUB CODE: JE

NO REG. NO.: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L 39768-65
ACCESSION NR: AP500-162

ENCLOSURE 1C

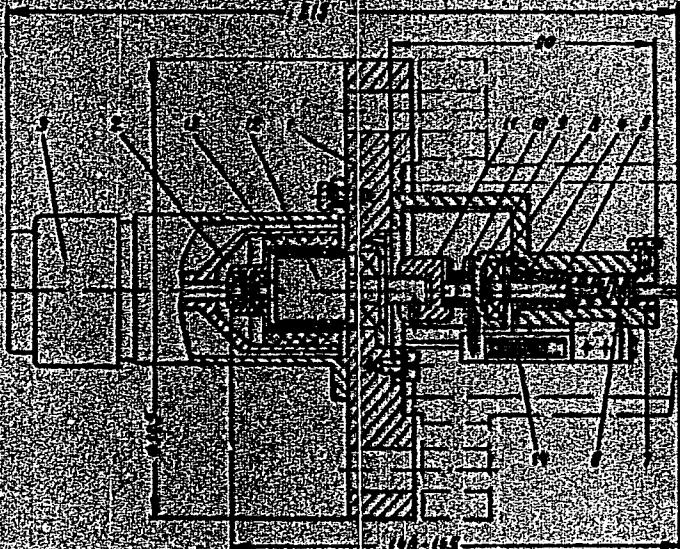


Fig. 1. Schematic of apparatus J-V-V-2

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L-39768-65
ACCESSION NR: AF5505402

ENCLOSURE: 02

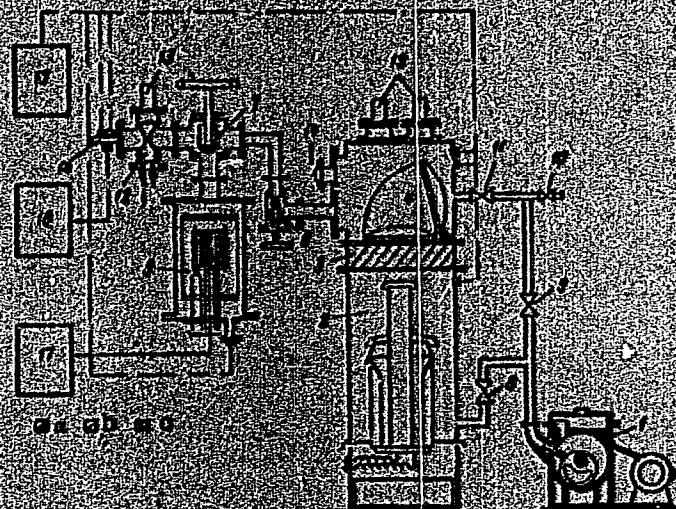


Fig. 2. Schematic of vacuum installation.

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L 4283-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(v)/EPF(j)/EPF(k)/EPF(h)/T/EWP(l) RM/DJ
ACCESSION NR: AP5024107 UR/0138/65/000/009/0030/0034
678.063:539.431

AUTHOR: Kragel'skiy, I. V.; Reznikovskiy, M. M.; Brodskiy, G. I.; Nepomnyashchiy,
Ye. F.

TITLE: Friction-contact fatigue of highly elastic materials

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 9, 1965, 30-34

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, fatigue test, mechanical fatigue, friction, test instrumentation

ABSTRACT: An experimental study of the contact fatigue of rubbers was carried out at the IMASh with a "Tsiklometr" instrument and at the NIIShP with a "PUPS" instrument. Both of these instruments and their operation are described. To establish the behavior of the friction-contact fatigue of rubbers, use was made of the elementary model of friction, consisting of a spherical indenter which simulates a projection of a rough surface and repeatedly deforms the rubber surface. Curves of contact fatigue were obtained for tread rubbers based on SKB, NK, Europrene, and an uncompounded NK-base rubber. The contact and volume fatigue were found to behave in similar fashion; in both cases, the fatigue resistance coefficients were similar. A comparison of the curves of the volume

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L 4283-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024107

and friction-contact fatigue leads to the conclusion that in friction-contact fatigue, the breaking stress is the tensile stress of the surface layer due to the frictional force. The data obtained confirm the relationship between the wear resistance of rubber and its fatigue resistance. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry); Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinovedeniya (State Scientific Research Institute of Machine Science)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 0009

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 D P

KRAGEL'SKIY, I.V.; RYBALOV, S.L.

Temperature dependence of the specific wear of rubber gliding on metal. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1035-1036 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
Submitted February 20, 1965.

6286-66 EWP(1)/ETC(m) EWP(2)/EWP(3)/EWP(4)/EWP(5)/EWP(6)/
EWP(7)/EWP(8) JD/WW/DJ

ACC NR: AP5026801. SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0083/0083

INVENTOR: Kaspiyev, S. F., Balabanov, A. M., Krugel'skiy, I. V., Lashchenov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A stand for testing roller bearings, sliding bearings, and friction couples for wear in high vacuum or in space. Class 42.
No. 174410

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteni i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: test stand, performance test, space chamber test, bearing, friction, vacuum chamber

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a stand for testing roller bearings, sliding bearings, and friction couples for wear in high vacuum or in space. The stand contains several spindles (each consisting of a shaft operating in a vacuum and intended for mounting the tested bearings), units for axial and radial loading of bearings, a mechanism for measuring the friction moment of the tested couples, a drive shaft with a driven gear, an electrical clutch for transmitting the torque from the drive shaft to the shaft with the tested friction couples, and the main drive shaft with a driving gear meshing with the

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.178.16.05:621—233.2(201)

L 6286-66

ACC NR: AP5026801

driven gears on the spindles. To prevent stopping all the spindles of the stand by the jamming of one of the tested couples, the driving gear is connected with the driven gears on the spindles through idler gears. The shafts of the idler gears are set in a casing which turns about the rotation axis of the drive shaft. The casing is provided with a device which permits it to turn in case of jamming and to release the idler gear from the driving gear. To prevent an accidental return to meshing position, the rotary casing may be connected to the piston of the damping power cylinder.

[04]

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 22Jan64/ ORIG REV: 000/ OTH REV: 000/

ATD PRESS: 4/31

Card 2/2

09010781

L 4867-66	EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC(m)	WW/DJ
ACC NR: AP5026825	SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0104/0104	
INVENTOR: Kragel'skiy, I. V.; Silin, A. A.; Ovseyenko, G. R.	44 44 44	
ORG: none	17.44	
TITLE: Device for dry lubrication of the rubbing surface of a slider bearing. Class 47, No. 174477		
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 104		
TOPIC TAGS: solid lubricated bearing, lubrication equipment, solid lubricant, slider bearing		
ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for dry lubrication of the rubbing surface of a slider bearing. To simplify the design and improve operating conditions, lubricating inserts are placed in recesses in the shaft journal and are pressed against the rubbing surface by centrifugal force. To improve the lubrication, the lubricating inserts are weighted with a high density material. [SM]		
SUB CODE: FP 16/ SUBM DATE: 17Jan64/ ATD PRESS: 4136		
QC		UDC: 621.822.5-72
Card 1/1		

L 10257-66 EWT(m)/EWP(x)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/NB/DJ

ACC NR: AP5026733

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0005/0005

AUTHOR: Garkunov, D. N.; Kragel'skiy, I. V.

49

44,55

44,55

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Formulation of a discovery [Boundary friction between copper and steel]
18
" 2 44,55,21

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 5

TOPIC TAGS: friction, copper, copper alloy, steel, alloy friction, steel friction, friction coefficient, copper transfer

ABSTRACT: It has been discovered that in friction between a copper alloy and steel, under lubricating conditions which exclude copper oxidation, there is a selective transfer of copper from the solid solution of the copper alloy onto the steel and a reverse transfer of copper from steel onto the copper alloy. The phenomenon is accompanied by a decrease of the friction coefficient to a value equivalent to that of the fluid friction and an appreciable reduction of the wear of the friction pair. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Feb63/ ATD PRESS 4161

Card 1/1

hw

~~REDACTED~~, KRAGANESCU, M

RUMANIA/Radio Physics - General

1-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1958, No 16146

Author : Draganescu Mihai

Inst : Not Given

Title : Generalization of the Barkhausen Formula for Electronic
Generators.

Orig Pub : Automat. si electron., 1957, 1, No 3, 112-115

Abstract : The author considers the Barkhausen formula, from which he
derives relations for the conditions of self-excitation of
the oscillator, the frequency and amplitude of the oscillations.
The problem of the stability of the oscillations is considered.

Card : 1/1

ZAVODCHIKOV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; KRAGEL', Aleksandr Timofeyevich;
SOROKIN, N.N., redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Section maintenance by trackmen] Popisketnoe vypolnenie rabot
putevymi obkhodchikami. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo,
1955. 23 p.
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

KEAGEL', Aleksandr Timofeyevich, inzhener; SOROKIN, N.N., inzhener, redaktor;
VERIMA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Straightening railroad switches] Vypravka strellochnykh soedinenii.
Izd. 2-oe, dop. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 226 p.
(Railroads--Curves and turnouts) (MLRA 9:12)
(Railroads--Switches)

KRAGEL', Aleksandr Timofeyevich, - inzh.; IVASHCHENKO, G.I., kand.tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; Surodeyev, V.P., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Alignment of switch connections] Vypravka streluchnykh soedinenii.
Izd.3. Moskva. Izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshche-
niia, 1961. 222 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Railroads—Switches)

KRIVOLD, J.

Some remarks on Cvijate Savic's article "Something on Mettawood and Selling It for Tannin," p. 55. (LVA ČETIČNIK, Vol. 6, no. 1, May 1954
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly list of East European accessions, (MSA), Lj., Vol. n, no. 1
Jan. 1955, Incl.

KRAGIC, Branko, zipl. inz. (Zagreb)

Feeding of low-current apparatus from electric-power networks. Energija Hrv 12 no. 9/10:285-287 '63.

1. Elektroprenos, Zagreb, Proleterskih birača 37.

AKERMAN, R., Dr.; JELIC, R., dr.; KRAGIC, L., dr.

Modern aspects of sterility. Lijec. vjes. 77 no.10-12:
485-497 Oct-Dec 55.

1. Iz Ginekolosko-porodajnog i Rentgenoloskog odjela Opce
bolnice u Zadru.

(STERILITY,
etiol. & ther. (Ser))

NIKOLIC, Paskal; DORDEVIC, Slobodan; KRAGUJEVIC, Danica

Some observations on clinical and bacteriological aspects of
chronic tonsillitis in children. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.2:
175-178 F '61.

1. Pedijatrijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u
Beogradu. Upravnik: prof. dr Borivoje Tasovac. Otorino laringoloska
klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu. Upravnik:
prof. dr Srecko Podvinec. 2. Clan Uredivackog odbora, "Srpski arhiv
za celokupno lekarstvo", (for Dordevic).

(TONSILLITIS)

JAKOVLJEVIC, Vladimir, prim. dr.; KRAGULJEVIC, Milodar, dr.; PLAVEC,
Vladimir, dr.

The problem of etiology of cholecystitis; experimental surgery.
Med. pregl., Novi Sad 7 no.5:357-360 1954.

1. Hirurško odjeljenje Glavne pokrajinske bolnice - Novi Sad.
Sef prim. dr V.Jakovljevic.
(CHOLECYSTITIS, exper.
etiol. & surg. in dogs)

ARNERI, Vinko, pukovnik doc.dr.; KRAGULJAC, Vladimir, major dr.

First experiences with local application of antibiotics in
therapy of infected wounds. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 11 no.11-
12:633-635 Nov-Dec 54.

1. Klinika za plasticnu hirurgiju VMA.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, ther.
antibiotics, local admin.)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther.
infected wds., local admin.)

KRAGULJAC, Vladimir, Major dr.

Primary plastic surgery in the treatment of open wounds.
Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no.3-4:147-156 Mar-Apr 56.

1. Klinika za plasticku hirurgiju VMA.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
open, primary plastic surg. (Ser))

KRAGULJAC, VLADIMIR

KRAGULJAC, Vladimir, Major dr.

Rehabilitation with plastic surgery of various cases of severe
burn sequels. Voj. san. prog., Beogr. 13 no.5-6:256-269 May-June
56.

1. Klinika za plasticku hirurgiju VMA.
(BURNS, surg.
grafting (Ser))
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION, in various dis.
burns (Ser))

KRAGULJAC, Vladimir, sanitetski potpukovnik d-r

Certain problems of plastic reconstruction of facial defects
after noma. Voj.san.pregl., Beogr. 17 no.4:461-466 Ap '60.

1. Klinika za plastичnu hirurgiju.
(NOMA surg.)

ARNERI, Vinko, sanitetski pakovnik, prof.; KRAGULJAC, Vladimir, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.

Our experiences with the treatment of hemangiomas. Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.2:148-151 F '61.

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu, Klinika za plastичnu hirurgiju.

(HEMANGIOMA ther)

ARNERI, Vinko, sanitetski pukovnik, profesor, dr.; KRAGULJAC, Vladimir,
sanitetski pukovnik, docent, dr.

Significance of plastic surgery in the treatment of combined
injuries to the lower extremities. Vojnosanit. pregl. 22 no.2:
67-74 F'65.

ARNERI, Vinko, sanitetski pukovnik profesor dr.; KRAGULJAC, Vladimir,
sanitetski pukovnik docent dr.

Consequences of radiotherapy of benign tumors and their treatment.
Vojnosanit. pregl. 22 no.5:287-294 My '65.

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu, Klinika za plasticnu
hirurgiju.

KOZYREV, A.A.

Method of solid inclusion mineral thermometry in connection
with the problem of the origin of diamonds. Uch. zap. NIIGA.
Reg. geol. no.2:140-156 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

DOCHINOV, A. A.

27931. DOCHINOV, A. A. i KLEINER'eva, A. I. -- Kirovograd'ye znevriy. Neopredstvennye
retul'stva osle operatsii s eto lennye nalyudenija. Vydelenje demokl. khirurgij.
Balot. Polyyashch. Prof. Shilov evu. Kupr. lir., l.-o., d. 1 "21".

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 37, 1949.

KOZYREV, A.A., prof.; MARTOCHKINA, G.A.

Ovarian hemorrhage combined with acute appendicitis. Khirurgiia
Supplement:38 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(APPENDICITIS) (OVARIES--DISEASES) (HEMORRHAGE)

MARMORSHTEYN, L.M.; KOZYREV, A.A.

Effect of pressure on measurements of the electric conductivity
of sandstones. Inform. biul. NIIGA no.17:63-65 '59.(MIRA 13:11)
(Sandstone--Electric properties)

5(3)

SOV/71-59-3-3/23

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, A.G.

TITLE: Socialist Competition and Tasks of the Collective' of the
Gadovo Alcohol Plant. (Sotsialisticheskoye sorevnovaniye i
zadachi kollektiva Gadovskogo spirtovogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Spirtovaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, p 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among the achievements of the Gadovskiy spirtovy zavod
(Gadovskiy Alcohol Plant) the article mentions the cultivation of
mold fungi and their application in the production of alcohol,
also the installation of a power transmission line and electric
substation for mechanized transportation, loading and unloading
of raw material and for alcohol filling into RR tank cars. The
article mentions a number of improvements to be made in the
next few years.

Card 1/1

43351

S/170/62/005/012/001/008
B104/B186

16.54'v0

AUTHORS: Borishanskiy, V. M., Kozyrev, A. P.

TITLE: Generalization of experimental data on heat transfer in nucleate boiling on the basis of thermodynamic similarity

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 12, 1962, 3 - 8

TEXT: In a previous paper (V. M. Borishanskiy, Voprosy teplootdachi i gidravliki dvukhfaznykh sred - Problems of heat transfer and hydraulics of two-phase media, Gosenergoizdat, 1961, p. 18) the formula $\alpha^* = \alpha_{p^*}^* F_1(p/p_{cr})$ was derived for the case of nucleate boiling where $\alpha^* = \alpha/q^n$, α is the heat transfer coefficient, q the thermal load of the heating surface. This formula makes it possible to allow for the pressure effect on the heat transfer of a medium over strongly varying physical properties in a wide range of pressures. Formula

$$\alpha = B \left(\frac{g}{M} R \right)^{1/4} \frac{p_{kp}^{1/4}}{T_{kp}^{1/4}} q^{1/4} F_2 \left(\frac{p}{p_{kp}} \right). \quad (5)$$

Card 1/3

S/170/62/005/012/001/008
B104/B186

Generalization of experimental ...

(p_{kp} - critical pressure, T_{kp} - critical temperature) is derived with the aid of thermodynamic similarity (I. I. Novikov, Voprosy teplootdachi i gidravliki dvukhfaznykh sred - Problems of heat transfer and hydraulics of two-phase media, Gosenergoizdat, 1961, p. 7 and 14), allowing for the experimentally proved fact that the heat transfer coefficient α is a function of the thermal load q and of the physical parameters of the medium when a nucleate boiling occurs with free convection. The function $F_3(p/p_{kp})$ is universal for thermodynamically similar substances and characterizes the effect of reduced pressure on the heat transfer. The shape of this curve is determined graphically by a method due to Borishanskiy. Formulas

$$\alpha = 600 \frac{p_{kp}^{1/2}}{T_{kp}^{1/4} M^{1/4}} q^{1/4} \left(0.37 + 3.15 \frac{p}{p_{kp}} \right) \text{ npui } \frac{p}{p_{kp}} < 0.2; \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha = 600 \frac{p_{kp}^{1/2}}{T_{kp}^{1/4} M^{1/4}} q^{1/4} \exp \left[1.85 \left(\frac{p}{p_{kp}} - 0.2 \right) \right] \text{ npui } \frac{p}{p_{kp}} > 0.2.$$

are given for practical application. Only p_{cr} , T_{cr} and M of the medium
Card 2/3

Generalization of experimental ...

S/170/62/005/012/001/008
B104/B186

need to be known in order to calculate the heat transfer coefficient at increased pressure and with free convection. The results obtained with these formulas agree with the experimental data given in a large number of papers within $\pm 30\%$. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I. I. Polzunova,
g. Leningrad (Central Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni
I. I. Polzunov, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962

Card 3/3

KOZYREV, A.P.

Quantitative evaluation of the similarity and standartization of
the fields of hydrometeorological elements. Probl.Arkt.i Antarkt.
no.15:63-68 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

BORISHANSKIY, V.M.; KOZYREV, A.P.; SVETLOVA, L.S.

Heat transfer in boiling water with wide variations in pressure
and saturation. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 2 no.1:119-121 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)
1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut im. I.I.Polzunova.

L 3929-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EMG(m)/EMP(t)/EMP(b) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5022643 JD/WN/JG UR/0089/65/019/002/0191/0193
621.039.553.3 91

AUTHOR: Borishanskiy, V. M.; Zhokhov, K. A.; Andreyevskiy, A. A.; Putilin, M. A.;
Kozyrev, A. P.; Shneyderman, L. L. 44.55 44.55 B 44.55

TITLE: Heat transfer from boiling alkaline metals 44.55 27

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 191-193

TOPIC TAGS: sodium, potassium, heat transfer, convective heat transfer, heat transfer coefficient, liquid metal cooled reactor

ABSTRACT: The authors summarize the results of a large research program, dating back to 1956, on boiling sodium and potassium under a variety of conditions. The experiments on boiling sodium were made at heat loads of $(14-125) \times 10^3$ kcal/m²·h, with the pressure and saturation temperatures in the ranges 0.15-1.25 atm and 697-9050. The experiments with potassium were made at absolute pressures 0.04, 0.4, 0.75, and 1.5 atm at heat loads 150,000-140,000 kcal/m²·h. The effect of pressure on the heat transfer was not investigated in great detail in the case of sodium, but the results show a slight tendency for the heat transfer coefficient to increase with increasing pressure (proportional to the pressure)

Card 1/2

L 3929-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022643

raised to the 0.1—0.2 power in the case of sodium and to the 0.5 power in the case of potassium). In both metals, the heat transfer coefficient under conditions of free convection in a large volume is proportional to the heat load raised to approximately 0.7. In the case of nucleate boiling, the heat transfer can be given by the empirical formula $\alpha = Ap^{0.15} q^{0.7} \text{ kcaj/m}^2 \cdot \text{h-degC}$, with A = 7.0 for sodium and A = 3.0 for potassium. The same formula can be used to calculate the heat transfer for fully developed nucleate boiling in tubes and annular channels if the vapor content is not decisive. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas. [02]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, TD

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4100

Leh
Card 272

PETROVICH, N.T.; KOZYREV, A.V.; GROZNOVA, V.I., redaktor; KORUZEV, N.H.,
tekhnicheskiy redakter.

[Generation and transformation of electric impulses] Generirevanie i
preobrazovanie elektricheskikh impul'sov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe
radio," 1954. 427 p.
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

KOZYREV, Anatolii Vladimirovich; FABRIK, Mark Abramovich; KANEVSKAYA, M.D.,
redaktory; TROITSKIY, L.V., redaktor; ANDRIONOV, B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Design of amateur magnetic recorders] Konstruirovaniye liubitel'skikh magnitofonov. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1956. 175 p. (MIRA 9:9)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

PARKHOMENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; KOZYREV, A.V., red.; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Magnetic recording heads] Magnitnye golovki. Moskva, Gos.
energ.izd-vo, 1960. 70 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.365).
(MIRA 13:6)

(Magnetic recorders and recording)

KOZYREV, B.A., slesar^t

Puncher for manufacturing designation strips from electrical card-board. Energetik 12 no.1:22-23 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KOZYREV, B.A., elektroslesar¹

System for mechanizing electric motor repair operations. Energetik
? no.7:24 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric motors--Maintenance and repair)

KOZYREV, B.I., inzh.; SHARGORODSKIY, V.L., inzh.

Tests in the preventive maintenance of rotor winding insulation
of hydrogenerator rotors using a stepped-up voltage, Elek. sta.
34 no.1:83-84 Ja '63, (MIRA 16:2)
(Turbogenerators—Testing) (Hydroelectric power stations)

KOZYREV, B.I., inzh.

Calculation of the degree of capacitive nonsymmetry of a 35 kv.
network and transposition of lines at the busbars of substations.
Elek.sta. 33 no.11;49-52 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric power distribution) (Electric substations)

L-58575-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017001

UR/0286/65/000/011/0130/0121
629.13.01/06

AUTHOR: Lachayev, Yu. P., Kosyrev, B. I.

TITLE: A regulator for a gravity feed air supply / Class 52, No. 171742

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretenij i otkrytij zhakov, no. 11, 1965, 130-131

TOPIC TAGS: air conditioning equipment, air flow, thermistor

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a regulator for a gravity feed air supply in air-conditioning systems. The device contains an air flow controller, amplifier, fixed radiator, actuating mechanism and voltage regulator. The device is designed for high accuracy in controlling the gravity feed air supply at various temperatures and pressures and for smooth adjustment during operation. The regulator uses a mass flowmeter which consists of two thermistors. One of the thermistors is equipped with a constant-power heater which heats the thermistors to a given temperature when the mass flow rate of the air stream is constant.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010013-0

L 58575-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017601

SUBMITTED: 195664

EXCL: 01

SUB-CODE: EC/AO

NO REF Sovr: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010013-0"

58575-65

ACCESSION NR. AP5017881

ENCLOSURE: 01

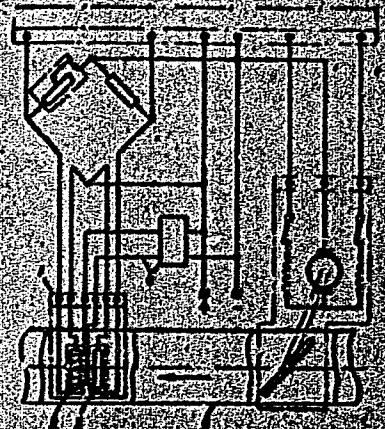


Fig. 1--mass flowmeter; 2 and 3--thermometers; 4--constant-power heater;
5--pipeline

Card 3/3

CH

Preparation of water-soluble colloidal mercury. A. F. Gerasimov and B. M. Kozulinov. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 62, 653-8 (1930). To 30 cc. Paul's max. (1 C. A. 23, 3840) is added 24 cc. glacial AcOH, the whole heated on a water bath until it no longer smells of H₂S (or a few min. if no H₂S is present) and a soln. of 0.375 g. HgCl₂ in water is added drop by drop. The colloid is pptd. with Na₂CO₃, washed with water at least 4 times and redissolved on addn. of NaOH. The soln., when evapd. on a water bath, yields a black powder contg. 27.6% Hg. Its 1% soln. is not affected by air and can therefore be preserved indefinitely. The colloid particles are negatively charged. In the above prepn., the protein mixt. itself (mainly its diffusible components) acts as the reducing agent. AcOH hinders the reduction; on the other hand, it increases the stability of the resulting soln. The amt. of NaOH used in redissolving the colloid should be just sufficient to produce a clear soln.; an excess of the alkali will cause a partial pptn. when the soln. is evapd. The sol is pptd. by AcOH, but re-dissolves in excess. In acid soln., the coagulating power of the electrolytes increases to a greater extent with the valence of the cation than with that of the anion. In alk. soln. the cation is again much more important, satd. KCl and K₂SO₄ producing only a partial pptn., while small concns. of AlCl₃ completely coagulate the sol. The chlorides, in general, render the alk. sol more resistant toward AcOH. R. SOKOVSKY

ASA 500A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

2

Water-soluble colloidal lead. A. F. Gerasimov and M. Kogurev. *Trans. Butakov Inst. Chem. Technol.* No. 1, 119 (1934); cf. C. A. 25, 1110. - To 30 g. Paul's mixt. is added 30 cc. glacial AcOH, the mixt. heated on the water bath until the odor of H₂S disappears, then 3 cc. of a 25% soln. of Pb(NO₃)₂ or an equiv. amt. of acetate is added slowly. The mixt. is heated again until it no longer appears darker in reflected light. The soln. is then coagulated with Na₂CO₃ and the ppt. dissolved with few drops of 20% NaOH soln. The soln. carefully evapd. to dryness at 105°. The product weighs 0.8 g. and analyzes 10.5% Pb. Phys.-chem. properties of a freshly prep'd. 1% colloidal Pb soln. after dialysis for 12 hrs. are: sp. gr. 1.008, viscosity 0.0735, sp. cond. 1307 × 10⁻⁶ (all these at 17°), elec. charge neg., colloidal particles of ultramicroscopic size. S. L. M.

AMSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

5

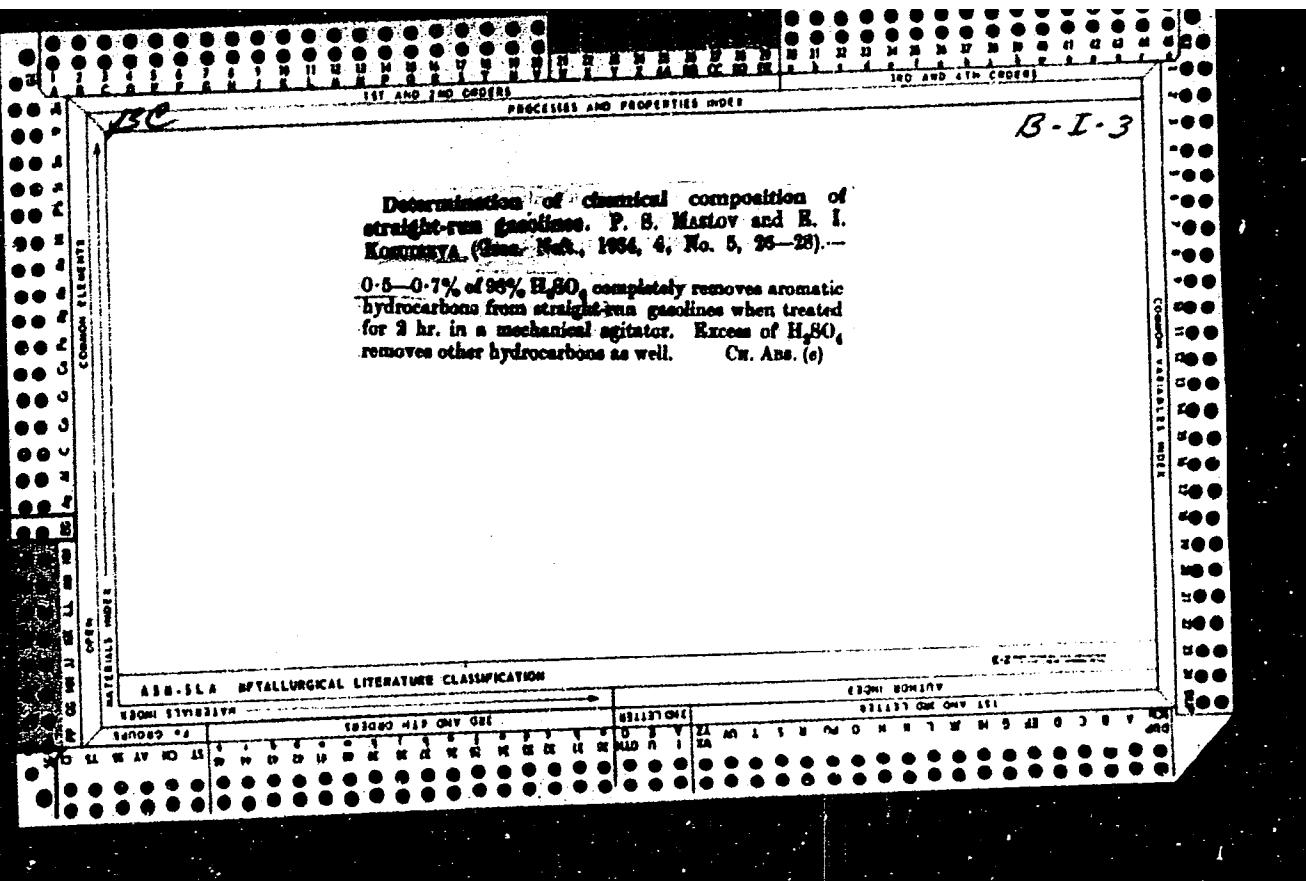
Kinetics of the reaction involved in the reduction of bismuth chloride by means of hypophosphorous acid in aqueous solutions. A. P. Gerasimov and B. M. Kosykh. *Trans. Butlens Inst. Chem. Tech. Kazan*, No. 1, 125 (1934); cf. preceding abstract. The kinetics of the reaction $\text{BiCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3^- + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Bi} + 3\text{HCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ were studied at 20°C. The Bi was in the form of BiCl_3 and was dissolved by means of HCl. The empirical equation showing the relation between concn. of Bi^{+3} and time of reaction, t , is given as $\log C = -2.521 + 0.1 \log t$.
S. L. Madorsky

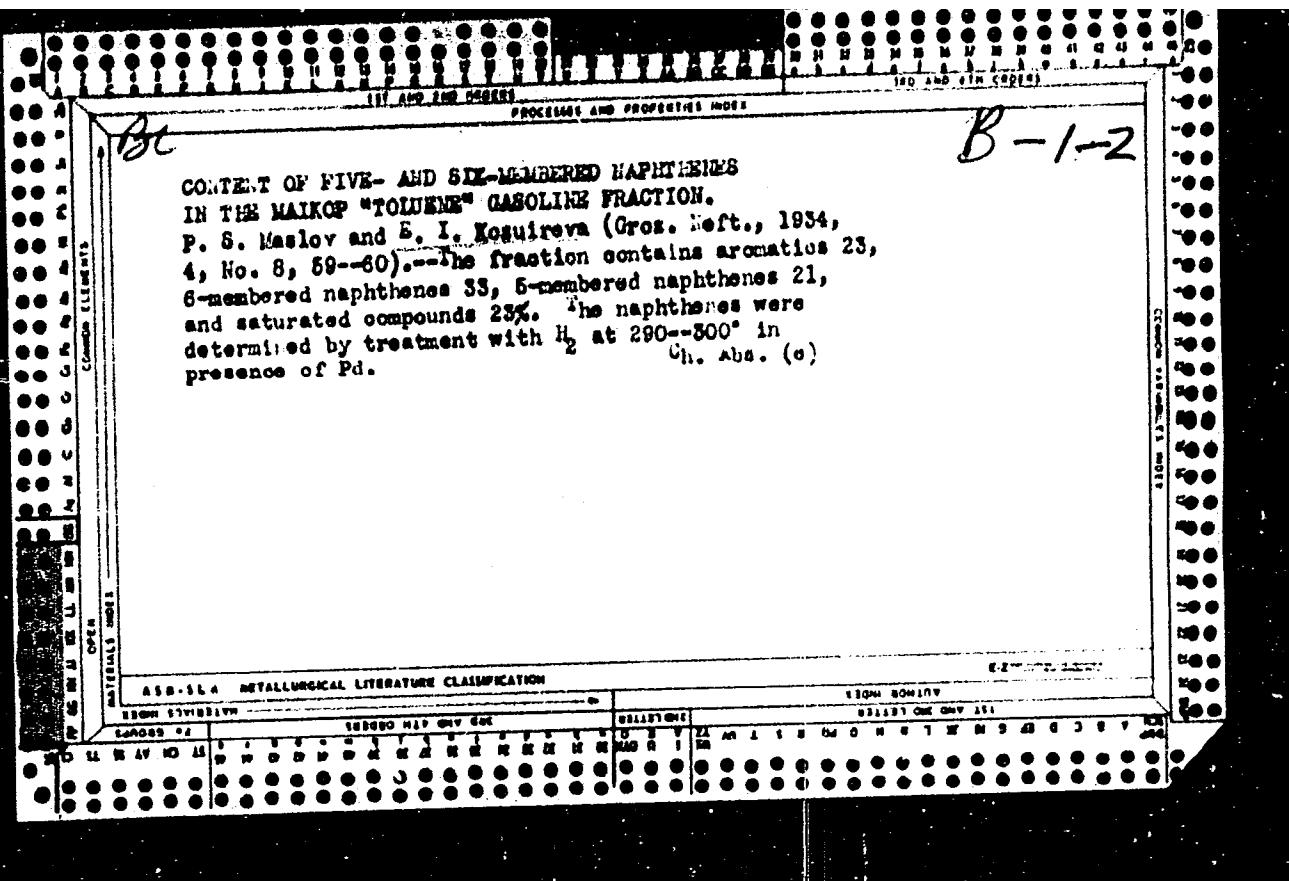
2021-07-10 10:45:20

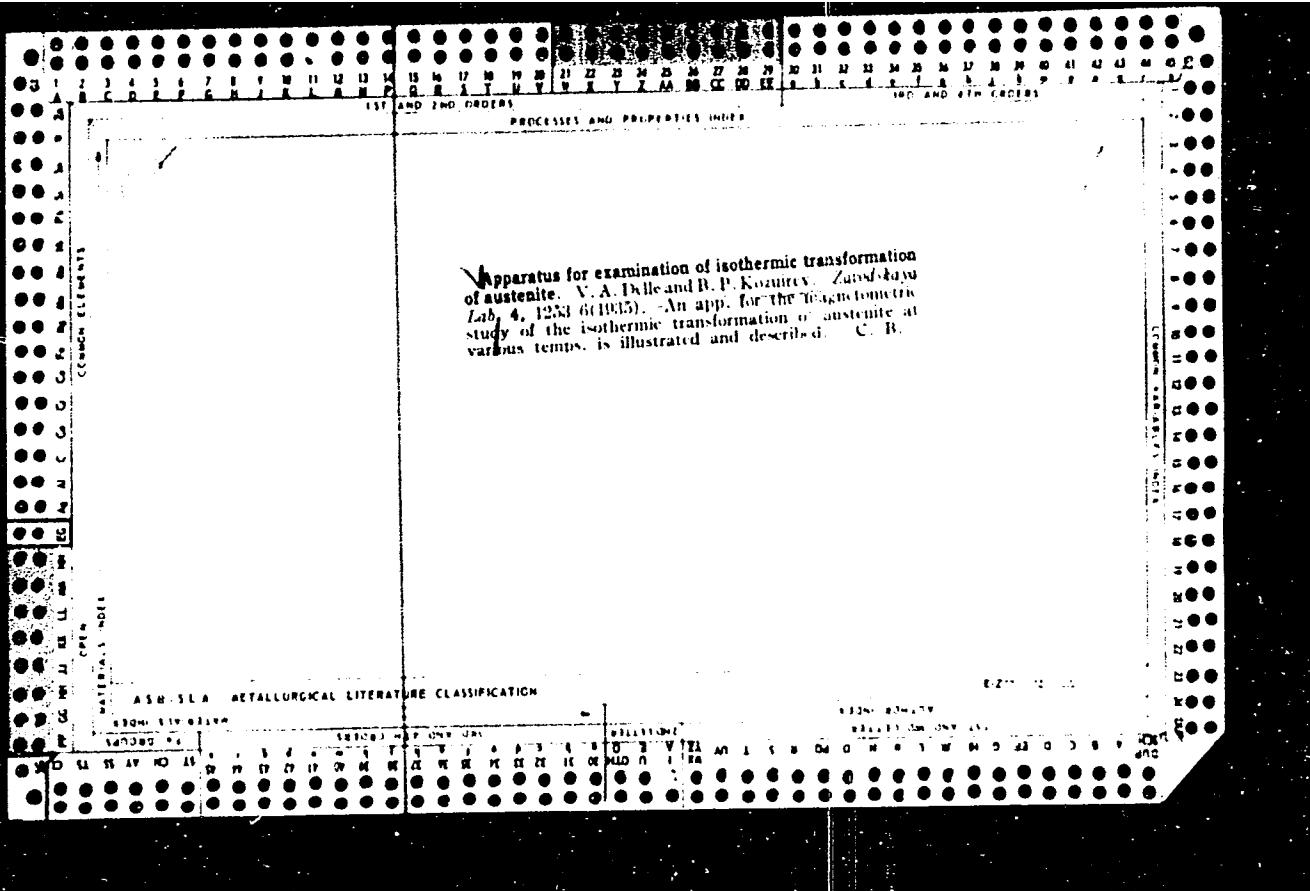
APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

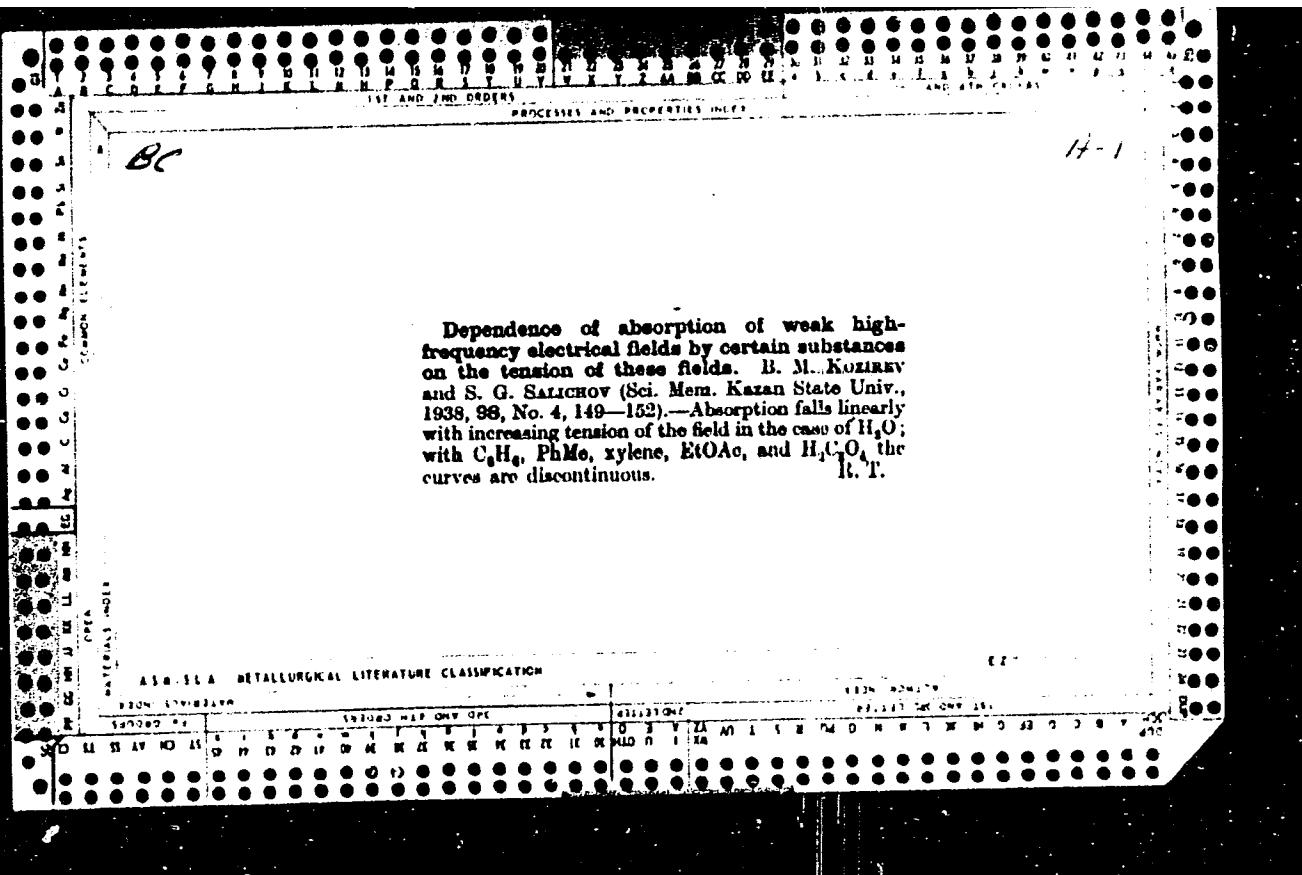
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010013-0"









USSR/Chemistry - Cyclopentadienyl,
Pentaphenyl-
Chemistry - Magnetism
Nov 1947

"Paramagnetic Relaxation in Pentaphenyl-cyclopenta-
dienyl," B. M. Kozyrev, G. G. Salikhov, Physicotech-
nical Institute, Kazan Branch, Academy of Sciences of
the USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol L VIII, No 6 (pp-1023-5)

The paramagnetic relaxation in perpendicular fields H
can be explained, according to Frenkel', by the reso-
nance between the frequency γ of the external field
 H and frequency ν_c of the Larmoric precision result-
ing from the magnetic moment of the paramagnetic ion

36T4
USSR/Chemistry - Cyclopentadienyl,
Pentaphenyl- (Contd)
Nov 1947

or the molecules in the constant field H : $\nu_c = \frac{g\mu_B}{h} H$
where g is Land's factor, μ_B Bohr's magneton, and h
Planck's constant. Submitted by S. I. Vavilov 17 Jun
1947.

36T4

KOZYREV, B. M.

KOZYREV, B. M.

Kozyrev, B. M. - "Magnetic spin resonance in solutions of chromium trichloride",
Izvestiya Kazansk. filiala (Akad. nauk SSSR), Seriya fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk,
Issue 1, 1978, p. 3-7, - Bibliog: 9 items.
SO: U-3242, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Stat'ey, No. 8, 1978).

KOZYREV, B. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Resonance, Absorption or May 1948
Chemistry - Erbium, Salts of

"Resonance Paramagnetic Absorption in Er^{+3} and Ce^{+3}
Salt Solutions," B. M. Kozyrev, Phys Tech Inst, Kavan
Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR," Vol LX, No 4 - [pp. 517-8]

Reports experiments carried out on erbium nitrate,
and concentrated solutions. In solid state, displays
no appreciable alteration in paramagnetic absorption
Q, when H varies from 20 to 400 Oersteds; in di-
lute solution, effect becomes noticeable. Position
of maximum absorption for solutions of 0.3 to .03 M/L
is when $H \approx 150$ Oe. Hence Landé's factor $g = 1.14 \pm$
0.05. This corresponds closely to theoretical value
 $g = 1.2$. Analogous results were obtained for cerium
chloride solutions. Author interprets these
phenomena. Submitted 18 Feb 1948.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010013-0

KOZYREV, B. M., AL'TSHULER, S. A. and TYABLIKOV, S. V.

"K. Hörter, Paramagnetic Relaxation", Moscow Foreign Literature Publishing House,
1949.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010013-0"

PA32/49T94

USSR/Physics

Paramagnetism
Crystals - Magnetic Properties

Mar 49

"Resonance Paramagnetic Absorption in Certain
Paramagnetic Salts," B. M. Kozyrev, S. G. Salikhov,
Crystal Powders, B. M. Kozyrev, S. G. Salikhov,
Phys Tech Inst, Kazan Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR,
8 pp

*Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XIX, No 3
P-185

Investigates paramagnetic absorption in number of
paramagnetic salts. Magnetospin resonance in
 $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was studied for
first time. Measurements were made at frequencies
32/49T94

USSR/Physics (Contd)

Mar 49

2.07×10^8 and 0.688×10^8 at room temperature.
Establishes: (1) Position of maximum on curves of
absorption coefficient χ'' in relation to field
strength corresponds to condition $hY = \omega_0 H$.
(2) Half-width of these curves is practically
independent of frequency. (3) Position of
maximum and half-width, as shown by CrCl_3 , is
independent of quantity of absorbent and sensitivity
of HF oscillator. (4) Product of maximum χ'' and
half-width is proportional to static susceptibility
of substance absorbing energy of HF oscillator.
Submitted 20 Jul 48.

32/49T94

KOZYREV, B. M.

532.222 : 539.13
6649. Influence of nuclear spin on the paramagnetic resonance absorption
in solutions of manganese and copper salts. S. A. Al'ksneler, B. M.
Kozyrev and S. G. Salikhov. Dokl. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, 71 (No. 5) 855-7
(1959). In Russian.

At low magnetic field strengths nuclear-spin/electronic-spin coupling is preserved and magnetic resonance effects corresponding to the resultant system may be observed. For MnCl_2 at 0.5 Mole/l in H_2O , a sharp resonance peak for Mn^{2+} at 130 oersteds and 207 Mc/s is observed which corresponds to $g \approx 1$, which agrees with theory taking $I = 5/2$ and $J = 5/2$. At 3 Mole/l interionic fields destroy the spin coupling and an indistinct electronic resonance is found at 100 oersteds. For Cu^{2+}I_2 , $I = 3/2$, $J = 1/2$, the coupling is weaker and several small resonance peaks are observed with 1.6 Moles/l of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and 69 Mc/s as the theory for intermediate field strengths requires. Observations are made with perpendicular static and high frequency measuring fields and absorption is observed by reaction on the generator.

B. R. WHIPPLE

TRANSLATION w/ appended figure
AVAILABLE - W-13005, 29 Aug 50

*CA TRANSLATION w/ appended figures
AVAILABLE - W-22271, 23 Apr 52*

3

The method of paramagnetic resonance absorption in the magnetochemistry of organic compounds. B. M. Koayrev. (Phys.-Tech. Inst. Kafet' dianch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 81, 427-30 (1951).—The hidden paramagnetism present in similarly diamagnetic org. compds. is revealed by detns. of the dependence of the coeff. of paramagnetic absorption χ' on the high-frequency susceptibility χ on the intensity of a static magnetic field H perpendicular to an oscillating magnetic field of const. amplitude $H_0 \ll H$ and const. frequency v . The condition of resonance is that v be equal to the frequency of the Larmor precession $v = (g\beta/h)H^*$, where g = Lande's factor, β = Bohr's magneton, H^* = H corresponding to the max. of χ' . The latter was measured at $v = 2.17 \times 10^9$ hertz. No paramagnetic resonance absorption was expected or found in C_6H_6 and furfurole. A measurable effect was observed in anthracene and in allocimene; the curve of χ' as a function of H has one resonance peak corresponding to an effective $g \approx 1$. On lowering the temp. from 300 to 80°K., the intensity of the peak increases by about 10% in anthracene, and by about 20% in allocimene; this indicates the presence of a weak paramagnetism, little dependent on the temp. In 1,9-bis(2-furyl)-5-oxo-1,3,6,8-nonatetraene ($C_{14}H_{10}O_3$) and in 1,9-diphenyl-3-oxo-1,3,6,8-nonatetraene ($C_{18}H_{14}O_3$) at 300°K., two resonances of about

equal height are observed, one corresponding to $g \approx 2$, the other to $g \approx 1$. On cooling to 80°K., the 1st peak becomes practically unnoticeable on the background of the 2nd, the intensity of which increases by about 30%. In this case there is, in addn. to a paramagnetism of the type present in anthracene and in allocimene, also a normal paramagnetism of the type present in free radicals. Evidently, no excited states of the type of free radicals exist in C_6H_6 and in furfurole. Such states are apparently absent also in anthracene and in allocimene. The weak paramagnetism found in these compds. is still unexplained, and cannot be attributed to paramagnetic impurities on account of the unusual value of g and the weak temp. dependence. In the highly conjugated compds. $C_6H_6O_3$ and $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$ excited states of the type of free radicals are undoubtedly present at room temp., but disappear practically at liquid-air temp. The increase of the probability of such states with the increase of the no. of double bonds in the mol. parallels the increase of the stability of free radicals with increasing no. of double bonds. These results are a 1st demonstration of a latent paramagnetism in diamagnetic compds. The order of magnitude of the observed effects agrees with the values which can be expected from Pascal's increments. N. Thom

KOZYREV, B. N.

Electromagnetism

Paramagnetic resonance in liquid solutions. Izv. Akad. SSSR. Ser. fiz. 16 No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

KOZYREV, B. M.

USSR/Physics - Crystals

Jan 52

"Paramagnetic Resonance Absorption and Dispersion of Susceptibility in Crystal Powders of Certain Salts at Frequency $9.62 \cdot 10^9$," B. M. Kozyrev, S. G. Salikhov, Yu. Ya. Shamolin, Phys-Tech Inst, Kazan Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXII, No 1,
pp 56-61

Gives the results of measurements of paramagnetic absorption χ' and high-frequency susceptibility χ'' in dependence upon the strength H of a constant magnetic field disposed perpendicularly to an alternating magnetic field of frequency $9.62 \cdot 10^9$.
204T102

USSR/Physics - Crystals (Contd)

Jan 52

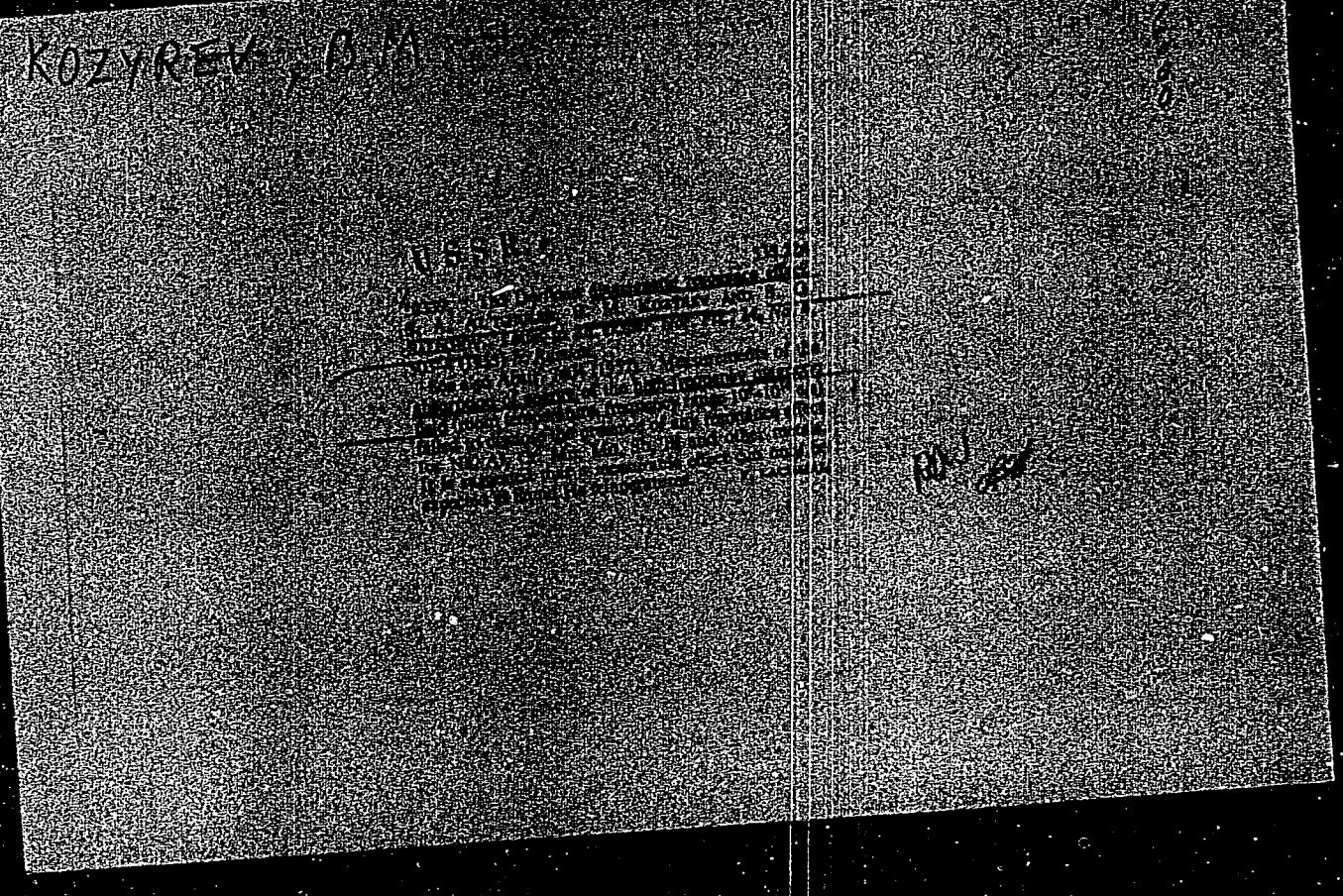
Conducted measurements with a number of paramagnetic salts of the transitional elements of period IV. Established that while some salts give one intense resonance line, others display a spectrum consisting of several partially intersecting lines of comparatively small intensity. Noted no measurable effect in some salts.

(CA 47 n°.12: 11838 J3)

204T102

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KOZYREV, B.M.

FD-738

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Proton resonance

Card 1/1 : Pub 146-3/22

Author : Kozyrev, B. M. and Ryvkind, A. I.

Title : Proton resonance in solutions of paramagnetic salts

Periodical : Zhur. ekspr. i teor. fiz., 27, 69-74, Jul 1954

Abstract : Proton resonance absorption in aqueous solutions of paramagnetic salts is analyzed. Obtained data are used for computation of effective magnetic moments characterizing the effect of paramagnetic ions on the shortening of the proton relaxation time. Molecular motion essentially acts on the relaxation mechanism of proton resonance in solutions. This is particularly noticeable in complex paramagnetic ions and may be applied to the explanation of their structure. 3 references, including 2 foreign.

Institution : Physicotechnical Institute, Kazan Affiliate, Acad. Sci. USSR

Submitted : January 8, 1954

KOZYREV, B.M.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 25/44

Authors : Kozyrev, B. M., and Rivkind, A. I.

Title : Complex formation in solutions investigated by the proton resonance method

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/1, 97-98, Sep 1, 1954

Abstract : The use of the proton resonance phenomenon, as a method of studying the complex ion formation in solutions (paramagnetic salt solutions), is debated. The effect of complex formation on the proton resonance was determined. The relative intensity of the proton resonance lines were measured at conditions of partial saturation as a function of the paramagnetic concentration in the solution. Two USA references (1948 and 1952).

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Kazan Branch, Physico-Technical Institute

Presented by : Academician A. E. Arbuzov, April 8, 1954

Kozyrev, B. M.

USSR/Physics

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 12/44

Authors : Garifyanov, N. S., and Kozyrev, B. M.

Title : Superfine structure of paramagnetic resonance lines in solutions of Mn⁺⁺ and Vo⁺⁺ salts

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/6, 929-931, October 21, 1954

Abstract : Experimental studies of the superfine structure of paramagnetic resonance lines observed in solutions of Mn⁺⁺ and Vo⁺⁺ salts, when the latter were in a strong variable magnetic field, are described. Klystrons, which had generated the frequency of 9.444x10⁹ cycles, were used for this experiment. Nine references; 3 USSR (1944-1953).

Institution : Physico-Technical Institute of the Kazan Branch of the Acad. of Scs. of the USSR

Presented by: Academician A. N. Terenin, June 1, 1954

KOZYREV, B. M.

"Paramagnetic Resonance in Solutions of Electrolytes," - Kazan Branch, AS USSR.
Radio

Faraday Society (British) Meeting on Microwave and Frequency Spectroscopy,
Cambridge, 4-6 April 1955

A-41060, 11 May 55

KOZYREV, B.M., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Works of the Kazan school of physicists on paramagnetic resonance.
Vest.AN SSSR 25 no.8:13-19 Ag '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Magnetic materials) (Magnetic fields)

KOZYREV, B. M.

USSR/ Physics - Paramagnetic resonance

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 14/46

Authors : Kozyrev, B. M.

Title : Electron paramagnetic resonance in liquid salt solutions

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/1, 53-56, Jul 1, 1955

Abstract : Electron paramagnetic resonance of liquid salt solutions of the ions of the iron group and of gadolinium was studied. The electron paramagnetic resonance was studied with the help of an oscillograph which could produce frequencies of 10^7 to 10^{10} cycles. Solutions of the following salts: Cu^{++} , Mn^{++} , VO^{++} , Cr^{++} and Gd^{++} , of various concentrations, were investigated from the point of view of the fine structure of the spectral absorption lines of these salts. Ten references: 4 USA and 6 USSR (1948-1954).

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Kazan Branch

Presented by: Academician L. N. Terenin, May 9, 1955

KOZYREV, B. M. (Kezan)

"Paramagnetic Resonance in the Solutions of Electrolytes," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

KOZYREV, B. M.

ZAVOYSKIY, Ye.K.; AL'TSHULER, S.A.; KOZYREV, B.M.

Paramagnetic resonance. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 20 no.11:1199-1206
N '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance)
(Magnetic materials)

Kozyrev, B.M.
USSR/Magnetism - Magnetic Resonance, Physicochemical Institute, Kazan Branch, Academy of Sciences USSR

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34978

Author: Garif'yanov, N. S., Kozyrev, B. M.

Institution: Physicotechnical Institute, Kazan' Branch, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Paramagnetic Resonance in Anthracite and Other Substances Containing Carbon

Original
Periodical: Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 2, 272-276

Abstract: Measurements were made at frequencies of 9,450, 536.71, 176.1, and 2 Mc. Electronic paramagnetic resonance gave a series of substances containing carbon (the name of the substance is followed by the half-width of the absorption curve in oersteds.); anthracite 0.8; coal 4.4; freshly prepared charcoal 4.8; petroleum asphalt 4.3; carbolite 3.8; black rubber 11. The g-factor for all the substances is independent of the frequency and equals 2.004 ± 0.002 . The line widths are also independent of the frequency. In all the substances, the intensity of absorption increased by 3 times as the temperature was reduced from

Card 1/2

USSR/Magnetism - Magnetic Radiospectroscopy, F-6

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34978

Abstract: 295° K to 90° K, this being in agreement with the Curie law. All these facts indicate that probably, in all cases the effect is due to the free radicals, and not to the conduction electrons. At 90° K, a weak absorption with $g \approx 2$ was observed in specimens of petroleum obtained from the deposits of Barly, TASSR. In the anthracite specimens, it was observed that the electric conductivity affects the paramagnetic absorption: when the depth of the skin layer was smaller than the thickness specimen, the absorption curve became distorted and became similar to the dispersion curve; in such specimens this did not occur. These results are in qualitative agreement with the Bloembergen theory (Bloembergen, N. J., Applied Physics, 1952, 23, 1383), which so far was confirmed only for nuclear resonance.

Card 2/2